

Jackson-Lee (TX)	Miller (NC)	Schakowsky
Janklow	Miller, George	Schiff
Jefferson	Mollohan	Scott (GA)
Jenkins	Moore	Scott (VA)
John	Moran (KS)	Sensenbrenner
Johnson (CT)	Moran (VA)	Serrano
Johnson (IL)	Murphy	Sessions
Johnson, E. B.	Murtha	Shadegg
Johnson, Sam	Musgrave	Shaw
Jones (NC)	Nadler	Shays
Jones (OH)	Napolitano	Sherman
Kanjorski	Neal (MA)	Sherwood
Kaptur	Nethercutt	Shimkus
Keller	Ney	Shuster
Kelly	Northup	Simmons
Kennedy (MN)	Norwood	Simpson
Kennedy (RI)	Nunes	Skelton
Kildee	Nussle	Slaughter
Kilpatrick	Oberstar	Smith (MI)
Kind	Obey	Smith (NJ)
King (IA)	Olver	Smith (WA)
King (NY)	Ortiz	Snyder
Kingston	Osborne	Solis
Kirk	Ose	Souder
Klecza	Otter	Spratt
Kline	Owens	Stearns
Knollenberg	Oxley	Stenholm
Kolbe	Pallone	Strickland
Kucinich	Pascarell	Stupak
LaHood	Pastor	Sullivan
Lampson	Payne	Sweeney
Langevin	Pelosi	Tancred
Lantos	Pence	Tanner
Larsen (WA)	Peterson (MN)	Tauscher
Larson (CT)	Peterson (PA)	Tauzin
Latham	Petri	Taylor (MS)
LaTourette	Pickering	Taylor (NC)
Leach	Pitts	Terry
Lee	Platts	Thomas
Levin	Pombo	Thompson (CA)
Lewis (CA)	Pomeroy	Thompson (MS)
Lewis (GA)	Porter	Thornberry
Lewis (KY)	Portman	Tiahrt
Linder	Price (NC)	Tiberi
Lipinski	Pryce (OH)	Tierney
LoBiondo	Putnam	Toomey
Lofgren	Quinn	Towns
Lowe	Radanovich	Turner (OH)
Lucas (KY)	Rahall	Turner (TX)
Lucas (OK)	Ramstad	Udall (CO)
Lynch	Rangel	Udall (NM)
Majette	Regula	Upton
Maloney	Rehberg	Van Hollen
Manzullo	Renzi	Velazquez
Markey	Reyes	Visclosky
Marshall	Reynolds	Vitter
Matheson	Rodriguez	Walden (OR)
Matsui	Rogers (AL)	Walsh
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Wamp
McCollum	Rogers (MI)	Waters
McCotter	Rohrabacher	Watson
McCrery	Ros-Lehtinen	Watt
McGovern	Ross	Waxman
McHugh	Rothman	Weiner
McInnis	Roybal-Allard	Weldon (FL)
McIntyre	Royce	Weldon (PA)
McKeon	Ruppersberger	Weller
McNulty	Rush	Wexler
Meehan	Ryan (OH)	Whitfield
Meek (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Wicker
Meeks (NY)	Ryun (KS)	Wilson (NM)
Menendez	Sabo	Wilson (SC)
Mica	Sanchez, Linda	Wolf
Michaud	T.	Woolsey
Millender-	Sanchez, Loretta	Wu
McDonald	Sanders	Wynn
Miller (FL)	Sandlin	Young (AK)
Miller (MI)	Saxton	Young (FL)

NAYS—5

Flake	McDermott	Stark
Hinchey	Paul	

NOT VOTING—15

Andrews	Feeney	McCarthy (MO)
Clyburn	Fletcher	Miller, Gary
Combest	Gephardt	Pearce
DeLay	Gibbons	Schrock
Dingell	Hyde	Smith (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). The Chair advises that there are less than 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1208

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.” So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 170, 171, and 172, I was detained in a closed intelligence briefing. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 8, 2003, had I been present for rollcall vote Nos. 170, 171, and 172, I would have voted the following way: rollcall vote No. 170—“aye”; rollcall vote No. 171—“aye”; and rollcall vote No. 172—“aye.”

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1261.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

WORKFORCE REINVESTMENT AND ADULT EDUCATION ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 221 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1261.

□ 1208

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1261) to enhance the workforce investment system of the Nation by strengthening one-stop career centers, providing for more effective governance arrangements, promoting access to a more comprehensive array of employment, training, and related services, establishing a targeted approach to serving youth, and improving performance accountability, and for other purposes, with Mr. LAHOOD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, as we stand here today, hundreds of thousands of Americans are searching for good, stable new jobs. The unemployment rate in April rose to 6 percent. As the economy works toward recovery, hundreds of thousands of Americans are searching for jobs and careers that can help them ensure security and safety for their families. The President has made it clear that we need more jobs and we need a stronger economy. The backbone of economic growth is a strong workforce. As we move towards enacting the President's jobs and growth initiative this week, we also have a chance to strengthen job training opportunities for American workers.

The legislation before us is H.R. 1261, the Workforce Reinvestment and Adult Education Act. I want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), the subcommittee chairman, for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. The bill would reauthorize and strengthen the Workforce Investment Act, or WIA, major legislation passed 5 years ago that provided important reforms to Federal job training programs. Prior to 1998, the Nation's job training system was a mess. It was fragmented, contained overlapping programs, and did not serve anyone very well, job seekers or employers. WIA consolidated employment and training services at the local level and produced a more unified workforce development system.

WIA provides funding for States and local communities to establish one-stop shops for workers seeking new jobs and new careers. Through the WIA system, job seekers now have access to labor market information, job counseling and job training to help them get back on their feet. WIA has generally worked well, but it could work even better. Duplication and confusion are keeping the WIA system from reaching its true potential for American workers. Duplication of services under the current law results in significant resources being squandered, resources that could be used to help those in need at a time when they need the help most. Overlap in training programs under the current WIA law has contributed to the growth of a confusing patchwork at the State and local level. Governors and State and local officials need the flexibility to target these resources toward the unique needs of the men and women in their communities.

The legislation before us would give our Nation's Governors and communities new tools to meet the unique needs of these people that they serve. It would streamline the bureaucracy to give workers better access to WIA benefits. Congress has an obligation this year to improve worker access to these WIA benefits and provide Americans with an even stronger job training system at a time when it is needed most.

State and local communities should be given greater flexibility to tailor their WIA systems to their own unique